ABSTRAK

Kegiatan transportasi ikan nilem *(Osteochillus hasselti)* memiliki tujuan untuk memenuhi suplai kebutuhan dari suatu daerah ke daerah lainnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan larutan Daun bandotan dan mendapatkan dosis efektif larutan Daun Bandotan *(Ageratum conyzoides)* terhadap kelangsungan hidup dan glukosa ikan Nilem *(Osteochillus hasselti)* yang rendah pada sistem Transportasi basah. Ikan nilem yang digunakan yaitu ukuran panjang ikan rataan 12.97 ± 0.18 cm dan berat rataan 27.2 ± 1.65 gram. Plastik ukuran 60x40 cm disiapkan sebanyak 15 unit yang diisi air. Daun Bandotan yang bagus dan segar dipilih sebagai bahan utama larutan. Ikan nilem dipuasakan selama 1 hari sebelum proses transportasi. Simulasi transportasi dilakukan selama 3,5 - 4 jam menggunakan mobil. Setelah melalui transportasi, ikan Nilem dimasukkan ke akuarium untuk proses monitoing selama 24 jam setelah transportasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap dengan 5 perlakuan dan 3 pengulangan dengan dosis (control, 2,5 ppt, 4,5 ppt, 6,5 ppt dan 8,5 ppt). Variabel penelitian yang diamati penelitian ini adalah kelangsungan hidup dan glukosa darah ikan Nilem. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan pengaruh terhadap tingkat kelangsungan hidup ikan nilem setelah proses transportasi yang berada di angka tertinggi yaitu 100% pada tiap perlakuan dan dosis larutan Daun Bandotan yang paling efektif terhadap kelangsungan hidup dan glukosa darah ikan nilem *(Osteochillus hasselti)* pada transportasi basah yaitu pada semua perlakuan P1 (45.83 ± 25.6 mg/dL) – P5 (77.83 ± 2.84 mg/dL) memiliki pengaruh yang sama terhadap kadar glukosa ikan Nilem setelah transportasi dengan nilai kadar glukosa normal. Suhu penelitian sebelum transportasi berkisar 24.8 – 25.1 ^{0}C dan setelah transportasi 28 – 29.6 ^{0}C, Nilai oksigen terlarut (DO) di kisaran 2.2 – 7.9 mg/L, pH berkisar 6-8, Kadar Ammonia berkisar 0.24 – 0.44 mg/L

Kata kunci **:** *Ikan nilem; transportasi; kelangsungan hidup, kadar glukosa.*

ABSTRACT

The activities of transporting nilem fish *(Osteochillus hasselti)* has the aim of fulfill the supply needs from one area to another. The purposes of this research was to determine the effect of using and obtaining an effective dose of bandotan leaves *(Ageratum conyzoides)* on survival and to produce the lowest stress levels of Nilem *(Osteochillus hasselti)* in the wet transportation system. The Nilem fish used were 12.97 ± 0.18 cm long and an average-weight of 27.2 ± 1.65 grams. The 15 units of plastic measuring 60x40 cm are prepared and filled with water. Exemplary and fresh Bandotan leaves are chosen as the main ingredient of the solution. The nilem fish are fasted for 1 day before the transportation process. The transportation simulation was carried out for 3.5 - 4 hours by a car. After gone through transportation, the Nilem fish are put into the aquarium for monitoing process in the next 24 hours after transportation. This research used a completely randomized design (CRD) with 5 treatments and 3 repetitions (dose 0 (control), 2.5 ppt, 4.5 ppt, 6.5 ppt and 8.5 ppt). The research variables observed in this study were the survival and blood glucose of Nilem fish. The results of this research indicate the effect on the survival rate of Nilem fish after the transportation process which is at the highest number, namely 100% in each treatment and the dose of Bandotan Leaves solution which is the most effective on the survival and blood glucose of Nilem *(Osteochillus hasselti)* in wet transportation, namely in all treatments P1 (45.83 ± 25.6 mg / dL) - P5 (77.83 ± 2.84 mg / dL) has the same effect on glucose levels in Nilem fish after transportation with normal glucose levels. The temperature of the research before transportation ranged from 24.8 - 25.1 °C and after transportation 28 - 29.6 °C the value of dissolved oxygen (DO) was in the range 2.2 - 7.9 mg / L, pH ranged from 6-8, Ammonia levels ranged from 0.24 - 0.44 mg / L

Key words: *Nilem fish; transportation; survival, glucose levels*.